

the bill passed two Senators hobbled and prevented its passage, the state of affairs at the Jamestown Exposition. A former attempt of mine in 1904 to have the act of 1895 passed with a proper title was defeated by friends of the race-track people.

**Proposed Bill.**  
I desire now to briefly analyze House bill No. 421, that has just been sent me by Senator R. E. Thornton. The first section of the bill practically establishes a court called a State Breeders' Commission, which court is to be composed of breeders, trainers, jockeys, and a thoroughbred horse being a running horse, and standard bred horses being trotting horses, this court of race-track people is to have power to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths and to take jurisdiction of a certain class of cases. Section 2 of the act will permit any set of race-track gamblers to conduct a race-course for one year upon a license granted by the State Breeders' Commission, and, of course, as the breeders' Commission is composed of persons who breed horses, it is evident that there will never be any question about any set of gamblers getting a license.

This same section permits racing nine months in the year, and allows this breeders' Commission to prescribe rules and regulations governing the conduct of affairs at race-tracks. Section 3 of the act provides for the rejection of a license to local race-track corporations, or associations, upon the complaint, and it is easy for those who have had experience with race-track gambling to know how much attention would be paid to the complaint of decent citizens, which complaint must be lodged with a commission whose members supply the race-tracks with running horses, especially as every person knows that with no gambling there is no professional racing and no demand for running horses.

Section 4 of the act makes it mandatory to grant a certificate or license to any incorporated trotting association, and to any State or county fair association, so that any set of gamblers, by organizing a trotting association, or any sort of fair association can compel the breeders' Commission to grant a license.

#### Deceive the People.

Section 5 of the act is inserted for no other purpose than to deceive the good people of the State, and provides that there shall be posted a placard at every race-course to the effect that disorderly conduct, bookmaking and other forms of gambling are prohibited. Before we can see the race-track and other gamblers out of Alexandria county, every poolroom and gambling house had a similar placard hung on its walls.

Section 6 of the act will permit any set of professional gamblers who organize a corporation to appoint five or more of their own police officers, who shall have the same power as constables under the law of the State, and the police officers appointed by race-track gamblers, who think it improper within the race-track grounds, and you can imagine with what pleasure they would eject any person who is there for the purpose of getting evidence, if in any evidence would be of any use under the contemplated act, and this section permits these police officers to take a person before a magistrate of their own selection, and my experience has been that every race-track gambling resort, and every county where a good citizen procured a warrant against the race-track gamblers, the gamblers themselves would immediately procure a warrant against the gambler complained against, and have him taken before the magistrate of their own choice, who would impose a nominal fine of \$5, and when the real case came on for trial the arrested gambler would plead a former conviction for the same offense, so that the hands of the law were tied.

**To Protect Gamblers.**  
Section 7 of the act appears to be drafted expressly for the purpose of protecting bookmakers and other gamblers, and if this act passes, no set of gamblers, composing the directors, trustees or officers of a race-track corporation can be prosecuted for the commission of any offense unless the State can prove that he is back of the gambling that is being carried on. The fact is that this section will permit any set of race-track gamblers forming themselves into a corporation, to carry on gambling through their agents, servants and employees without any danger whatever to themselves, and without in any way affecting their corporate existence, or their right to do business under the act.

Section 8 of the act reminds me of the proposition made by race-track gamblers in Alexandria county to pay a percentage of their receipts to the board of Supervisors, and to build in building roads in the county. If I should desert in my efforts to break up the pool rooms, this section is intended to put a price on public morals and to induce crime, provided that some of the pool-rooms be paid into the road fund of the various counties. Sections 11, 12 and 13 of the act are a copy of the New York Gravelly law, which has been repealed, and are similar to the provisions of the New York bill that was reported to the Legislature of New York. Both of these bills were, as I have already said, gotten up by the race-track gamblers. Notice the language at the beginning of section 11, which contains the words: "All racing or trials of speed of horses, or other animals, for any bets, stake or reward, except such as is allowed by this act or by special laws, is a public nuisance, and the State the words 'except such as is allowed by this act.' I can see the attorneys for the race-track gamblers standing up in court and arguing that this section does allow racing for bets, stake and rewards, and that the words 'except such as is allowed by this act' will make all offenses triable by a justice of the peace, because it is not a class of misdemeanors to which the circuit courts have jurisdiction, and there is nothing in this act giving the circuit court concurrent jurisdiction with justice of the peace, so that a few dishonest justices of the peace, such as we once had in our county, could, under this act, completely paralyze the circuit court case, and never reach the circuit court, unless a

race-track gambler saw fit and himself took an appeal.

**No Protection for Victims.**  
Section 13 of the act permits a person who has been fleeced by the gamblers to bring a civil action to recover the money. This is a case of bringing a suit against a beggar and recovering a louse, as it is not only impossible to find out the man who gets the money, but the man who actually takes the money for the professional gambler has nothing that could be reached by execution in a civil suit. The section which provides for the exchange, delivery, or transfer of a memorandum or paper as evidence of a bet, has no value whatever, because as practiced at many of the race-tracks, now, where gambling laws are in force in other States, a person who takes your bet makes no record memorandum, but an accomplice standing behind him, makes the memorandum immediately afterwards, follows the stranger who makes the wager, and collects the amount wagered from him in all cases where the stranger making the bet is unknown to the bookmakers. Where the person making the wager is known to the bookmakers, the accomplice standing back of the bookmaker who makes the memorandum does not require any cash payment upon the bet, and the amount lost or won is paid as a matter of honor at a different place, and after the race is over. Under this section of the act also, the man who wishes to bet with a professional bookmaker gives his money to the third party outside of the race-course grounds, or at any place contiguous thereto or elsewhere, and the bookmaker can make books in Richmond upon race-tracks held anywhere in the State under the provision of section 12 of this act without committing any offense, provided the race is being held under a license, or certificate from the horse-breeders' commission. Section 13 of the act not only contains all the bad provisions of section 12, but is actually drafted so as to apply only to "pool selling," which, as I said before, is an obsolete form of bookmaking, not followed by race-track gamblers now, and this section would be construed by the courts, following the case of Lacy vs. Palmer, as not applying to any form of race-track gambling, or book-making, except pool-selling, or French mutuels as it is called. It would be better if a bill of this character was not passed, but it is struck from it every reference to pool-selling, book-making and betting and gambling.

No act of the Assembly could pass that would strike a harder blow at the legitimate business of the State, and to organize a corporation to appoint five or more of their own police officers, who shall have the same power as constables under the law of the State, and the police officers appointed by race-track gamblers, who think it improper within the race-track grounds, and you can imagine with what pleasure they would eject any person who is there for the purpose of getting evidence, if in any evidence would be of any use under the contemplated act, and this section permits these police officers to take a person before a magistrate of their own selection, and my experience has been that every race-track gambling resort, and every county where a good citizen procured a warrant against the race-track gamblers, the gamblers themselves would immediately procure a warrant against the gambler complained against, and have him taken before the magistrate of their own choice, who would impose a nominal fine of \$5, and when the real case came on for trial the arrested gambler would plead a former conviction for the same offense, so that the hands of the law were tied.

**Crimes of Race-Track.**  
Almost every State in the Union has laws against this form of gambling, and I might say that all other gamblers, except the race-track gamblers, are to be disesteemed by the law, and the harm that is done on the race-track during a single meeting, published in a few newspapers, and a whole column filled with crimes of every character, including embezzlements, suicides and murder committed by gamblers in the vicinity of race-track gambling in the vicinity of New York, and this same newspaper stated that defalcations, suicides and robberies followed the meetings at every race-course.

There is nothing in the bill to prevent the professional gambler from displaying odds upon races in any manner he chooses at every race-course, provided he does not "record" any bet or wager upon any race-course, but may hang out a sign as bookmaker, and though he may be the most notorious gambler, there is nothing to prevent him from doing so, and upon the race-track without fear of punishment. He may go around the grounds of the race-track, bookmaker, and if he does not "record" any bets, he is of any kind, he cannot be touched.

It permits every kind of race-track gambling except open bookmaking of bets, and even for the open bookmaking of bets, it provides no adequate punishment, and no satisfactory forum where violations of the law may be tried.

I have a record before me of crimes following the races committed in one year, and the record shows 125 persons shot or stabbed, twenty-five persons attempted suicides, sixty murders, two cases of insanity, and sixty-eight persons killed by gamblers on horse races. Among the crimes were: Two burglaries, eighteen forgeries, eighty-five embezzlements, and a list of crimes too long to repeat.

This same record shows over \$3,000,000 being a period of one year by those who were the victims of race-track gambling.

**CRANDALL MACKAY,**  
Attorney for the Commonwealth, Alexandria county, Va.

#### DEATH CHEATS GALLOWS

**DONLEY, of Renovo, Dies in Jail, Evidently of Starvation.**

**LOCK HAVEN, PA., March 1.**—William S. Donley, who was committed by the Clinton County Court January 24th for assaulting and murdering his nine-year-old niece, Mary Donley, at Renovo, on the night of October 23rd, and who on February 1st was sentenced by Judge Hall to be hanged, died yesterday evening at 7:15. His aged mother and the death watch were with him when he died.

The sentence was imposed Donley had eaten very sparingly, and during the past week took no nourishment except the food which he was given twice. The physicians called to his cell to-day before he became unconscious are of the opinion that he died of starvation.

Donley made no confession, but as he was dying his mother declared her circuit court concurrent jurisdiction with justice of the peace, so that a few dishonest justices of the peace, such as we once had in our county, could, under this act, completely paralyze the circuit court case, and never reach the circuit court, unless a

## BATTLESHIP'S BEAUTIFUL SPONSORS



MISS ROSE M. SCHALLER, Sponsor of the battleship Minnesota. MISS LOUISE MAY GOODING, Sponsor of the battleship Idaho. MISS HAZEL E. McLANE, Sponsor of the battleship New Hampshire. MISS MARY CAMPBELL, Sponsor of cruiser Birmingham. MISS ANNIE KEITH FRAZIER, Sponsor of the battleship Tennessee.

## NEWS GATHERED FROM SOUTHSIDE

### City Republican Convention to Be Held in Leader Hall To-Night.

Manchester Bureau, Times-Dispatch, No. 1102 Hull Street.

The Republican city convention will be held in Leader Hall to-night. Delegates to the district convention, which is to sit here on the 13th of this month, will be elected.

The voters in the various wards in the city will assemble at the several places selected and elect delegates to the city convention.

#### Persons and Briefs.

Mrs. John Latham, of Tenth and Hull Streets, who has been quite ill for several days, is reported to be somewhat improved.

Miss Ethel Fuqua, of Chesterfield county, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. L. Toney, has returned home.

Mother State Council, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, met yesterday afternoon at Fraternal Hall.

Miss Charlotte Vaden, daughter of Mr. H. H. Vaden, formerly of Manchester, but now of Richmond, who has been quite ill, is much improved.

Mr. Baker Parham, who was injured several weeks ago, and who is at the Retreat, is reported to be improving steadily.

W. H. Carroll, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and C. M. Booth, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, left last night for Washington, to attend the conference being held there with the officials of the Southern Railway.

Eddie Henley, of West Twelfth Street, who several days ago suffered a painful dislocation of his elbow while playing at school, is much improved.

Mrs. John O'Brien, of Cornhill Avenue, who has been quite ill, is recovering rapidly.

**Insane Sailer Bites Off Thumb.**  
**ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 1.**—Going suddenly insane while twenty miles at sea to-day in a fishing schooner, Edward Anderson, one of the sailors became violent, and in his desperation bit off his own thumb.

He also attempted to throw members of the crew overboard. Anderson was overpowered and tied with ropes, but he got one arm free and bit off his thumb. His shrieks of pain terrified the other sailors.

When the schooner was taken in charge by the police officials and placed in a padded cell.

**Warships a Mirage.**  
**HONOLULU, March 1.**—Concerning a report that four supposed warships were sighted off Oahu, it is now believed that the report arose out of the existence of a mirage or peculiar cloud effect.

**THE WEATHER**  
Forecast: Virginia—Fair Monday except showers and warmer in north portion; Tuesday fair, slightly colder in west portion, fresh south winds; Wednesday, slightly colder Tuesday in west portions; fresh south winds.

**CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.**  
Richmond's weather was clear and warm. Thermometer at midnight 46.

**CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.**  
(At 8 P. M.)  
Ther. Bar. Wind. Weather.  
Asheville ..... 58 66 Clear  
Augusta ..... 60 72 Clear  
Atlanta ..... 64 68 Clear  
Buffalo ..... 28 30 Rain  
Chicago ..... 32 36 Rain  
Cincinnati ..... 32 36 Rain  
Cleveland ..... 32 36 Rain  
Dallas ..... 52 58 Clear  
Hatteras ..... 52 58 Clear  
Hickory ..... 52 58 Clear  
Huntsville ..... 60 70 Clear  
Knoxville ..... 60 70 Clear  
Memphis ..... 68 70 Cloudy  
New Orleans ..... 68 70 Cloudy  
New York ..... 68 70 Cloudy  
Oklahoma City ..... 54 62 Clear  
Pittsburgh ..... 54 62 Clear  
Raleigh ..... 54 62 Clear  
Savannah ..... 56 70 Clear  
Norfolk ..... 54 62 Clear  
Tampa ..... 62 64 Clear  
Washington ..... 32 34 Rain  
Wilmington ..... 32 34 Rain  
Yellowstone ..... 32 34 Rain

**MINIATURE ALMANAC.**  
March 2, 1908.  
Sun rises.....6:42  
Sun sets.....6:03  
Moon sets.....6:02

**HIGH TIDE.**  
Morning.....9:15  
Evening.....4:10

## Free Night Classes.

Free night classes in connection with The Times-Dispatch Library are being organized and all desiring to become members are requested to apply at once to Mrs. Tyler in the library room of The Times-Dispatch Building, and have their names entered for the classes they wish to join.

Arithmetic, English, Drawing and Stenography will be taught by competent instructors. The classes will be absolutely free and are open to all who may desire the benefit to be obtained from additional study and development.

Mrs. Tyler is in the library from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and will be glad to see applicants for class admission during those hours.

## CROWDED CHURCH SEES NEW PASTOR

Congregation of Seventh Street Turns Out in Force to Greet Rev. Mr. MacLachlan.

## PREACHES STRONG SERMON

Baptist Home Mission Work Described by Dr. Gray—Other Religious News.

The Rev. H. D. C. MacLachlan, the new pastor of the Seventh Street Baptist Church, occupied his Richmond pulpit yesterday morning for the first time, preaching to a crowded congregation of great vigor and force. The musical features of the service were in keeping with the occasion. At the conclusion of the service hundreds went forward to greet their new minister.

Mr. MacLachlan took as his text 2 Cor. 12, 3: "For if I make you sorry, who is he, that maketh me glad, but the same which is made sorry by me? And I wrote this same unto you, lest when I come I should have sorrow, for I have confidence in you all, that my joy is the joy of you all." His topic was "The Reflex Influence of a Ministry." In the course of his remarks he said:

"In these words we have presented to us in a figure the reflex influence of a ministry. Paul was not the same man when he ceased his labors in Corinth as when he began them. The Corinthian church had been one of the most self-willed of his spiritual children; but there had been something in these people that had helped him; made him stronger and better and more quick to discern the essential good in the least of his spiritual children; and he is not ashamed to own that they had wrought themselves into his very texture of his life.

"What was the essential good in the Corinthian church? It was the love of the truth, as surely as the darkness of the cave writes itself on the eye of the fish in a decayed optic nerve, or the tropical sun fixes itself on the plumage of the birds, and the raiment of the plants, so surely does any congregation write itself on the life of its minister for good or evil, for better or worse.

"The love of truth, for he has that, he writes it on his face, and in his eyes, and in his heart, and in his life. The love of truth, for he has that, he writes it on his face, and in his eyes, and in his heart, and in his life. The love of truth, for he has that, he writes it on his face, and in his eyes, and in his heart, and in his life.

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How like Paul! He himself is nothing. "Here work enough. To watch the Master work, and catch hints of the proper craft, tricks of the tools" true play.

"But on this humbling himself, he reaches his true exaltation. To be a letter-carrier of Jesus Christ is the chiefest of all distinctions. In the monasteries of Europe are pieces, so-called, of the true cross, which thousands visit because of their supposed association with Christ. So Paul, for all his natural gifts, would have lived and died an obscure Jewish rabbi had not Christ met him and sanctified his gifts; and if to-day his star shines brightest in the galaxy of the saints, it is because he is no star at all, shining in his own light, but a planet circling round the central sun and shining in the reflected radiance of the light of the world."

## HOME MISSION WORK

Rev. Dr. Gray Addresses Large Meetings Here.

The Rev. D. B. Gray, D. D., of Atlanta, secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist convention, spoke three times in Richmond yesterday, explaining the home work being done by the denomination. Five main divisions of his work were noted among them colored people, the missions in Cuba; missions among the mountain whites of the Southern States; pioneer work in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and other newly settled communities; and mission work among the colored people of the South, St. Louis, New Orleans and Memphis.

The morning service was at the First Baptist Church, where Dr. Gray was heard by a large audience. In the afternoon he addressed a mass-meeting at Grove Avenue Church, and at 8 o'clock he spoke at Leigh Street Baptist Church. All the services attracted wide attention.

## BIG MEETING HELD

Christian Sunday School Children Hear Address by Mayor.

West End Christian Church was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Sunday School Association of the Christian congregation of Richmond, Manchester and vicinity. Officers, teachers and pupils of six Sunday schools were present in large numbers. The banner of the best representation of the joint meeting, in proportion to the membership of the school, fell to the Fairmount School, located farthest away from the place of meeting. The home school was barred from this contest.

The banner for the best reports covering the work of the school in all its departments for the past two months was won by the West End School.

Mayor Carleton McCarthy made a practical address on "Life." Reports read from six schools, showed uniform growth in attendance and interest. Mr. W. J. Kimbrough, president of the association occupied the chair.

## LAYMEN TO MEET

Rev. Dr. Phillips Issues Call For Convention at Greensboro.

The Rev. A. L. Phillips, D. D., general superintendent of Sunday school work of the Southern Presbyterian Church, with offices in this city, issued on Saturday a call for a convention of laymen to be held at Greensboro, N. C., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 19th and 20th, to discuss men's work in the denomination. This will be the first of the kind since the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly at the same place.

There will be an attendance of about 300 delegates.

**Confirmation Services.**  
Bishop Robert A. Gibson conducted confirmation services yesterday at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, preaching a sermon on "Christianity," the topic assigned for Quinquagesima Sunday, the Sunday preceding Lent.

A class of ten postulants were confirmed, the rector, the Rev. Thomas C. Darst, assisting in the service.

## LENTE SEASON HERE

Period of Abstinence and Prayer Will Begin on Wednesday—Regulations Read to Catholics Yesterday. Schedule of Services.

**W**ITH Ash Wednesday, marking the beginning of Lent, but two days off, churches of those denominations that observe the season of prayer and fasting are arranging special services, to continue through forty days, while society generally is enjoying itself with a fervor that increases as the time of abstinence draws near.

In Episcopal churches services will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, and beginning next week, a regular schedule of Lenten services, to be conducted at 5 P. M. daily, will be observed. In Catholic churches there will be special masses, with the usual ceremonies of the Sacred Heart every Sunday night during Lent at 8 o'clock there will be vespers services. Bishop Van De Vyver will preach the sermon, which will be followed by benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Stations of the cross will take place each Thursday at 2:30 P. M., and each Friday at 8 P. M., followed by benediction of the blessed sacrament.

The hours for masses during the week days of Lent will be 7 and 8 o'clock.

On Sundays masses will continue to be celebrated at the usual hours, namely, 7, 9, 10 (children's mass), and 11 o'clock (high mass and sermon).

**Lenten Regulations.**  
By direction of the bishop, the following Lenten regulations were read in all the Catholic churches of the city yesterday:

1. All the faithful, who have completed their twenty-first year, are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the fast of Lent.

2. The fast shall take but one meal a day excepting Sundays.

3. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken in small refreshment, commonly called collation, is permitted in the evening.

4. The following persons are exempt from the obligation of fasting: Persons under twenty-one years of age; the sick; nursing women; those who are obliged to do heavy labor; and those who, through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

5. The faithful are reminded that, besides the obligation of fasting imposed by the church, they are bound to abstain from all meat, a time of earnest prayer, of sorrow for sin, of exclusion from the world and its amusements, and of charity.

6. The Tascial time extends from the first Sunday in Lent to Trinity Sunday; during which time all Catholics who have attained a fitting age are bound to receive worthily the Holy Communion.

By virtue of an Indult granted to the United States, dated August 3, 1887, the following special dispensations are granted:

1. The use of meat is permitted on all meaty Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Lent.

2. Those who, by the hour of noon may be an inconvenient time for dinner, may invert the order and eat first at 1 o'clock in the morning and their dinner in the evening.

3. The use of fish, eggs, milk and butter, is authorized in preparing permitted food.

4. Persons exempt from the obligation of fasting are free to take more than one on those days when its use is granted by dispensation.

By virtue of an Indult granted to the United States, dated August 3, 1887, we permit to all workers and their families the use of flesh meat once a day on all fast days and abstinence days throughout the year, with the exception of Fridays, Ash Wednesday, the Wednesday of Holy Week, and the Eve of Christmas.

Those who avail themselves of this Indult are not to neglect the fast and abstain from the same meal, and they are earnestly exhorted to perform some other act of mortification as abstinence from eating liquor.

The Rev. Pastors are reminded that on Ash Wednesday, the day of the Lenten season, the Indian and colored missions is to be taken up in all the churches throughout the diocese.

## The Spirit of Lent.

Lent continues through forty days, and is regarded as a time when the devout abstain from the pleasures of the world. Good Friday falls on April 17th and Easter Sunday on April 19th.

In regard to the meaning of some of the sacred days and feasts celebrated in connection with Lent. Especially is this the case in regard to Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday.

What is really meant by shrove—shrove is rather an obscure word, and is the commencement of time for confession extending over the period of forty days before Easter. In England the day was observed by cock-fighting, bull-baiting, bull baiting, and in some cases by the burning of straw, and the tritons, which gave it the name of Pancake Tuesday. The carnival which is observed on that day is known to be nothing more than the continuation of a heathen feast observed by old Romans, which was unable to eliminate, was forced to preserve in connection with the observance of Lent. The idea of feasting and reveling to such an extent before the sudden cessation of worldly pleasures has never been approved by the church, but custom has brought it down through the centuries. It is gradually and surely being eliminated, however, for the Christian world, and the time will come when there will be no more Mardi Gras celebrations in the United States.

Ash Wednesday derives its name from the custom of the Catholic ceremony in strewn ashes on the head as an act of penitence. The present custom is for the priest to sprinkle ashes on the head of each penitent while he says in Latin, "Remember man, thou art dust and shalt return to dust." This observance is not used in the Episcopal Church, which, however, regards it as a sacred day. Many people cannot get over the fact that Easter is the day when the world is reborn, and the forty days of Lent is patterned after the fast observed by Christ before His crucifixion, and was also a period observed by Moses and Elijah in their fasting. Ash Wednesday comes on the 4th of March this year, and Easter, April 19th, just forty-seven days later, which, excluding the Sundays, makes it forty days. Palm Sunday comes the Sunday before Easter, and is in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the people spread palm branches in his path and shouted "Hosanna." During that week comes Good Friday, the day of Christ's crucifixion, the most sacred day in church observance, and then comes the day of resurrection, when all the world came from its gloom and Christ rose from the dead triumphant over death and sin. With the exception of Catholic and Episcopal Churches, these days are not observed, as the other churches claim there is no direction given in Scripture for such celebrations, the only

## Persons and Briefs.

Mrs. E. O. Parkinson, of Norfolk, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. R. Lee Shomaker.

Mrs. U. M. Council and Miss Sallie O. Flournoy left on Wednesday night for Norfolk, to attend the Mardi Gras. Before returning to Richmond they will visit friends in Jackson, Miss.

Miss Louise Grady has returned home after having spent the winter in Birmingham, Ala., as the guest of Mrs. Bryce.

A silver tea will be given for a charitable purpose at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Halloran to-morrow evening. A fine musical program will be rendered and refreshments will be served.

Mr. Robert Whitlock Pretlow has returned to the city after a ten-day trip, during which he visited Charlottesville, Va.; Cincinnati, O.; and Covington, Ky. In the latter place is the home of Mr. Samuel B. Pretlow, a relative, who entertained Mr. Pretlow while in the city.

Mrs. Samuel Lelster, of Abbeville, S. C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. James E. Puller, of 216 Jefferson Park.

Mr. Ernest H. Conroy was the accompanist on Friday evening at the charity ball, and not Mr. Weitzel, as announced in this paper on yesterday.

Mr. Joshy also played a number of accompaniments on Thursday evening.

Warden W. J. Lynham, has issued warning to hunters to desist from the law as to robbins expires on March 1st.

E. A. Boaz, recently elected Assistant Inspector of Plumbing, and Woolridge D. Tuck, sanitary officer, took oath of office before City Clerk Ben T. August on Sunday. They enter upon their new duties to-day.

## OBITUARIES

**Funeral of Mrs. Addison.**  
The funeral of Mrs. Rebecca Ball Addison will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock from Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. C. H. Patterson.

Interment will be in the cemetery. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock from Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. C. H. Patterson.

The funeral of Mr. James Blake, for many years a merchant of Richmond, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. Mr. Blake's death occurred late Saturday night at his home, No. 2 North Twenty-ninth Street, at the age of eighty-five years.

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